

France Demands Crushing Armistice; Austria Is Reported About to Yield; British and Yanks Smash 20-Mile Line

7,000 Captives Taken Between Sambre Canal And Scheldt

French Score Important Gain in Attack Between Serre and Oise Rivers

Severe Fighting At Many Points

Allies in Italy Wrest Mountain Peak From Foe; American Attack Impends

October 25, 2:30 a. m. Field Marshal Haig reported last night that the enemy's resistance had been overcome on the whole twenty-mile front between the Sambre Canal and the Scheldt. Seven thousand prisoners and more than one hundred guns have been taken.

The American and British troops are advancing on a thirty-five-mile front. Severe fighting is continuing at some points.

To the north of Valenciennes the intervening territory before the Scheldt River is being rapidly cleared up, while to the south the Allies are on the outskirts of the large Forest of Mormal, where desperate resistance is expected.

Valenciennes is reported by fliers to be evacuated, except for small German outposts.

The British have crossed the Ecaillon River at Beaudignies, north of the Mormal Forest.

South of the forest, the outlying Bishop's Wood has been entirely cleared of the foe and the Sambre-Oise Canal reached to the east.

On the right of Haig's advance the French have crossed the Sambre-Oise Canal at Verly-le-Grand and Longchamps.

The French have also made an important advance between the Oise and Serre rivers. On the right they have reached the road between La Ferte-Chevresis and Perrieres Farm.

The Americans east of the Meuse yesterday advanced five-eighths of a mile on a two-mile front, completing the capture of Bultruy, and Belleau Woods, and taking part of Waville Wood and Playon de Traye. West of the Meuse the Grande Carre Farm was occupied. Military observers continue to speculate on a probable blow by the Americans toward the German fortress of Metz.

The possibility of renewed Italian operations on a large scale was also introduced by the capture of Mount Sisemol, three miles east of Asiago, officially reported in Rome yesterday. Here and in two other successes the Allied troops on the Italian front took more than a thousand prisoners.

Whole British Front Ablaze as Germans Try to Make Stand

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press), (11 a. m.).—Hard fighting is in progress all along the front of the British attack. The Germans everywhere are offering stubborn resistance.

In the first twenty-five hours of the offensive, the British took 6,000 prisoners and many guns.

The attack was renewed at 4 o'clock

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Bruges Belfry Used By Huns as Garage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city. Allied troops on entering the city, according to a dispatch received by the Belgian Legation to-day, found the interior walls of the historic structure broken down and chimneys added to meet the needs of the workmen. The principal damage to the city itself was inflicted in the neighborhood of the station and the Porte Marchale.

Bolshevik Talk Forces Magnes Out

Pacifist Resigns From Jewish Commission Because of His Views

The Rev. Dr. Judah L. Magnes has been forced to resign from the American Jewish Committee because of his announcement that he was in full sympathy with the Bolsheviks of Russia, and hoped to see their ideals accepted and adopted by the entire world. Dr. Magnes resigned at a stormy session of the Executive Committee when Jacob H. Schiff denounced the deplorable conditions brought about by the Bolsheviks and demanded that the menace be curbed.

Mr. Schiff did not confine his attack to the Bolsheviks of Russia, but launched into a bitter criticism of the actions of East Side Jews who have accepted the doctrines of Lenin and Trotsky. He said that such actions by Jews in New York might be construed so as seriously to obstruct the work carried on for the betterment of the Jewish people.

As soon as Mr. Schiff finished his speech Dr. Magnes took the floor and announced that he was a Bolshevik and in full sympathy with their doctrines and ideals. He added, that if the sentiments of Mr. Schiff were to be construed as the sentiments of the committee he would no longer serve. His resignation was immediately accepted and he left the meeting room.

Bolshevik Not Wanted. Samuel Dorf, Grand Master of the Order of B'nai Abraham, who is a member of the committee, made a speech after Dr. Magnes had left the room, demanding that other members who are in sympathy with the Bolsheviks be forced to resign. He said that if the committee did not want Dr. Magnes they should not allow the men who had aided the "Forward," which he characterized as the American mouthpiece of the Bolsheviks, to remain as members. He said that when the Forward Association was about to be denied the right to send their paper through the mails members of the committee had assisted in adjusting the matter with the Post Office Department. However, no other resignations were offered.

The following members of the committee in union attacked the Bolshevik element on the East Side who were aiding the war obstructionists in the present political campaign: Louis Marshall, president; Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald, vice-presidents; Isaac W. Bernheim, treasurer; Colonel Harry Cutler, of Providence; Professor Jacob H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University; Federal Judge Julian Mack, ex-Judge Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; A. Leo Weil, of Pittsburgh; Oscar S. Strauss, Samuel Dorf, Isadore Sobel and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

Magnes One of Organizers Dr. Magnes was one of the organizers of the American-Jewish committee which has been engaged in philanthropic work among the Jews for the last fifteen years. Most of the work of the committee was confined to countries where the people were oppressed. Dr. Magnes has held many important posts and at one time was rabbi of the Temple Emanuel. Shortly after we entered the war he became a strong pacifist and was active in the People's Council.

'Free Trade' in Wilson's Terms Stirs Senate

Members See Economical Danger in President's Third Clause

Democrats Resist Republican Attack

Effort to Prevent Irritating Tariffs, Explanation in Debate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Republican contentions that the third clause in President Wilson's fourteen peace terms, providing for the removal of economic barriers, is a free trade plank furnished the vehicle of a political debate in the Senate to-day. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, insisted that the President merely meant there should be no prohibitive or irritating tariffs. Senator Watson, of Indiana, and other Republicans declared the Republican party objected to fixing by peace treaty or any other treaty the domestic policy of the United States.

Senator Thomas referred to protests by Chairman Hays of the National Republican Committee and others against contentions made by Democratic leaders that a Republican victory would be interpreted by the Kaiser and our enemies abroad as a repudiation of President Wilson.

Solitary Contest Doesn't Count

Asked by Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, if the last Senatorial election in Wisconsin, when Senator Lenroot, a Republican, was elected, had any influence one way or the other on the German people, Senator Thomas said he did not think so, but added that there is a vast difference between a solitary contest and a general election.

He read extensive abstracts from speeches made by Colonel Roosevelt, former President Harrison and Senator Lodge in 1898, in which they urged the reflection of President McKinley on the ground that to defeat him would give cheer and comfort to Spain, and would, in effect, be a repudiation of his conduct of the war.

"If that was true in 1898 it is true in 1918," declared Senator Thomas. "It is more eminently true because the war is not over and because a comparison between the wars makes the other one insignificant."

Senator Smith, of Michigan, Republican, referred to conditions preceding the Spanish War, and said President Cleveland had refused to permit this country to declare war on Spain.

"Cleveland was greatly admired by the Republicans," said Senator Thomas. "He was a very good man, but in my opinion he'll go down in history as the arch destroyer of the Democratic party."

Senator King, of Utah, Democrat, said President McKinley after his election failed to interfere, and that eighty-nine Republicans organized in the House and threatened to act jointly with the Democrats favoring war with Spain unless the President should change his attitude. That, he added, was after the Maine had been sunk.

Senator Smith said the Utah Senator was partly wrong in his facts, adding there never was any question about going to war after the Maine was destroyed.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, also charged that "stand by the President" was the Republican slogan in 1898, of which every advantage was taken.

"The argument was unfair then, and is unfair politically now," Senator Williams said.

Senator Smith said President Wilson had earned the gratitude of the American people, but that he was not entitled to dictate to the Michigan electorate who should be elected Senator.

Senator Williams pointed out that the President has not confined his efforts to Republican states and candidates, but went into Georgia and Mississippi, where, he said, Democratic

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Whadd'ye Mean "Honor of the German People"?



Demand Hun Surrender, Roosevelt Tells Congress

Hope that Congress will pass a resolution demanding the unconditional surrender of Germany is expressed by Theodore Roosevelt in telegrams he sent yesterday to Senators Lodge, Poindexter and Johnson. His message to Senator Lodge follows:

"Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, 'United States Senate, Washington, D. C.,

"I send this telegram in triplicate to you and to Senators Poindexter and Johnson because I make my appeal to the representatives of the American people from one ocean to the other. As an American citizen I most earnestly hope that the Senate of the United States will take affirmative action against seeking a negotiated peace with Germany instead of insisting on a peace on the unconditional surrender of Germany. I also earnestly hope that on behalf of the American people it will declare against the adoption in their entirety of the fourteen points of the President's address of last January, as offering a basis for a peace satisfactory to the United States.

"Let us dictate peace by the hammering of guns and not talk about peace to the accompaniment of the clicking of typewriters. The language of the fourteen points and of the subsequent statement explaining or qualifying them is neither straightforward nor plain, but is construed in its probable sense. Many, and probably most, of these fourteen points are thoroughly mischievous and if made the basis of a peace, such peace would represent not the unconditional surrender of Germany, but the conditional surrender of the United States.

"Naturally, they are entirely satisfactory to Germany, and equally naturally they are in this country

House May Represent U. S. in New Council

LONDON, Oct. 24.—One report current here to-day was that the associated nations would immediately form a joint diplomatic staff, and that Colonel House would represent the United States. A majority of the newspapers have urged the government to announce its peace terms in common with the other Allied powers, and consider such an announcement overdue.

Russia Is Invaded By Allied Troops At a New Point

ARCHANGEL, Northern Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 23 (By The Associated Press).—The Russo-Allied expedition, which sailed from the shores of the Arctic and thence down the Mezen and Vashla rivers, reached the District of Uger, in the Province of Vologda. There they were joined by the forces of the Zyrian tribes, inhabiting the Ural region, and drove out the Bolsheviks in this section.

This was the first victory for the Allied forces in Vologda. American and British forces yesterday repulsed heavy attacks by the Bolshevik infantry against advanced Allied positions on the Dyina front.

Bolshevik gunboats heavily shelled the Americans and British for six hours.

In counter attacks the Anglo-American troops captured two machine guns, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured prisoners. They made a slight advance also.

The Mezen River flows into the Arctic 150 miles northeast of Archangel. It is joined by the Vashla 110 miles from its mouth. The Zyrian tribes inhabit a great stretch of barren territory between the Vashla and the Urals, in northeastern Russia.

The new Allied expedition may be intended, ultimately, to penetrate south until it forms a union with the Czechoslovaks along the Volga.

Paris Will Insist On "Unimaginably Drastic" Conditions

Germany Denies She Is Humane

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—Denial that Germany has ordered the cessation of all destructions whatsoever on the Western front is made by the semi-official "North German Gazette" of Berlin.

The newspaper also denies newspaper reports from outside Germany that German submarines have been recalled to their bases.

Situation Has Resolved Itself Into Military Question for Foch, Pershing and Haig

Famine May Force Peace in Austria

Unconditional Surrender Considered Probable, Says Dispatch From Vienna

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The official comment to The Associated Press on President Wilson's reply to Germany can be summarized as follows: "President Wilson's latest answer resolves the whole thing into a military question which can be decided by Foch, Haig and Pershing. "The situation, however, is virtually unchanged, though the exchange of notes has given an insight into affairs in Germany and has, perhaps, hastened her internal reforms. The next answer will have to be a military answer from her military authorities.

"The French people feel that the question of the internal government of Germany is not so important as an assurance against a recurrence of Germany's militaristic policies, which precipitated the war.

"We do not know how sincere Germany is about her internal reforms. We have reason to doubt the sincerity of her aims in this direction. The great thing for us is to make sure that things shall not again be in the same position as before the war.

"An armistice is almost impossible, as the conditions would be so unimaginably drastic. An armistice would be full of danger if not guarded by all sorts of conditions."

The feeling prevails in general among French officials that the latest note from the President of the United States is just what the Allies have been wanting to force upon the enemy.

Separate Peace for Hungary Demanded In Parliament Debate

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The speedy unconditional surrender of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is probable, according to a Vienna dispatch to the "Frankfurt Gazette."

Advices received from Budapest say that in the Unterhaus Wednesday Count Karolyi, in moving a resolution in favor of the independence of Hungary, demanded the resignation of the Wekerle Cabinet and the formation of a coalition ministry.

Demands Separate Peace

The resolution also called for the conclusion of a separate peace, dissolution of the alliance with Germany, acknowledgment of the independence of the South Slavonians and the proclamation of a Hungarian King to reside in Budapest. Count Karolyi declared if the demands were resisted he himself would take means to secure their realization.

Amid great excitement, Dr. Wekerle, the Premier, replied warmly that he would oppose by every means Count Karolyi's threats of a revolution, and added

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